

## THE RUSSIAN INVASION.

THE RUSSO-ARMENIAN FORCES UNITING.  
GREATER ACTIVITY DISPLAYED BY BOTH BELLIGERENTS ON THE DANUBE.

In Armenia the Russian center, right, and left wings are now in direct communication. This circumstance compels Mukhtar Pasha to concentrate his forces within moderate distance of Erzerum, and to dispose them so that he may keep watch for each column of the invading army. There is greater activity on the Danube. The Turks are maintaining a brisk cannonade at Rustchuk, one of the Danubian fortresses, which it is expected will be first attacked by the Russians. As a measure of defense, it is reported the Turks have loaded the railway connecting Cernavoda with Kustendje on the Black Sea. It is supposed they will make a firm stand along that line against the army which is to invade the Dobruja, and advance toward the eastern side of the quadrilateral.

## THE DEFENSE OF ERZERUM.

## MUKHTAR PASHA IN A STRONGER POSITION—A GREAT BATTLE PROBABLE—FAIR PROSPECTS OF RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

London, June 10, 1877.  
To the movements on the Asiatic side recorded last week, which showed that the Russian center and right wing had joined hands and advanced, the former on the passes of the Soghanlu Mountains, and the latter on Olti and along the Choruk Valley, there must now be added the fact that the Russian center has obtained communication with the left wing, so that the eastern heads of the passes between the Soghanlu and Kirech ranges near Midzhir (Mischigir) are already in their hands. Mukhtar Pasha having withdrawn from his position between Olti and Bardass, and taken up a fresh line between Koprüköi and Hassan-Kaleh. Mukhtar has thereby improved his position if he has sufficient force north of Erzerum to check the advance of the Russian right wing. This, however, is very doubtful, especially as his position at Kyli, about 32 miles south-west of Erzerum south of the Araxes, is threatened by the extreme left of the Russian left wing. A portion of the Russian left was detached at Jernas, probably with the desire to turn Mukhtar's strong position at Koprüköi on the Araxes (or Aras), for the descent from Soghanlu, through the passes leading down to the valley of the Araxes, is steep and difficult, as indeed is also the descent from the Kaser range to Kyli, which is about half an hour's march from the Araxes. If the Turks stand their ground, which they can only do if they have sufficient men guarding the northern approaches to Erzerum, the plain of Araxes will be the scene of a sanguinary battle.

The great length of the Russian lines of communication, with the two fairly garrisoned fortresses of Kars and Batumi in their rear, necessitates great caution on their part, because if the Turks had sufficient enterprise or available forces, they would long since have sent large reinforcements by sea to Batumi, and endeavored to break through the circle which the Russian line corps has been forming on the heights around the land side of that town. A vigorous effort in this direction might yet save Erzerum. The Turks appear to be becoming hastily aware of this fact, and some reinforcements have been ordered to Batumi. But efforts in this direction do not appear very serious.

THE TURKS ABOUT TO ATTACK THE RUSSIANS.  
Reuter's latest dispatch from Erzerum, dated Friday (June 8), says the Turkish headquarters with 18 battalions of infantry (13,500 men), two batteries, and 500 Kurdish cavalry is established near Zewin. The Turks hold strong positions, commanding the Zewin road. Their prospects appear to be improved. It is believed that Mukhtar Pasha contemplates attacking the Russian right wing in three separate columns, operating from Zewin, Erzerum, and another point.

Telegrams from Constantinople and Erzerum, June 6, report that a Russian force from Ardahan had reached Ardandach, about 30 miles to the south-west of the former city. The Governor and 3,000 of the garrison of Ardahan have reached Erzerum. The Governor will be court-martialed. There has been a skirmish with the advance of the Russian right wing near Narriman, 12 miles south-west of Olti. Mukhtar Pasha has sent a force to cut the communication of the Russian right and center. He telegraphed from Erzerum (June 6) that the Russians have retreated from Olti to Pennek (20 miles to the north-east). There had been no engagement. A Reuter telegram from Constantinople, dated Saturday afternoon, conflicts with the foregoing, inasmuch as it says the latest dispatches from Erzerum state that the Russians continue their advance. Mukhtar Pasha has drawn closer to Erzerum, where a battle appears imminent. There is no news from Kars.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.  
THE TURKS SCARCELY GREAT SUCCESS OBSERVED BY THE RUSSIANS—THE RUSSIAN RAILROAD SAID TO HAVE BEEN FLOODED AS A MEASURE OF DEFENSE.

Breschen, Saturday Night, June 9, 1877.  
A cannonade from the Turkish batteries near here continued all day. According to latest accounts it was directed against large bodies of Russian troops and Russian batteries on the opposite bank of the Danube, causing considerable damage.  
Large numbers of Circassian horsemen assembled here are being equipped with arms of precision and put under command of competent officers.

London, June 10, 1877.  
Reuter's dispatch from Silistria says: "It is reported the Turks, by agreement with the railway company, have cut the Olti, flooded the Kustendje and Cernavoda Railway, and converted the hills skirting the road into a line of defense extending from the sea to the Danube."

THE GENERAL SITUATION.  
The secret of the Russian operations on the Danube has been well kept. The few special correspondents who were allowed to accompany the Russian army are forbidden, under pain of instant expulsion from the camp, to send any details which might give a clew to Russian designs, and consequently there has been little news from the Russian side, where operations have been confined to reconnaissance, by which the Russians are being kept fully informed on the dispositions of the Turkish commanders. The same cannot be said for the Turks, who see a regiment in every Cossack and sent their eyes in terror. They have not, like the Russians, any friendly population to assist them with information, the disposition and state of preparation of the opposing forces lead to the belief that there will be heavy cannonading, all along the Danube, coupled with raids and feints in various directions, under cover of which there will be simultaneous attacks by the Russians in force at Silistria, Rostchik, Sistova, and Turna-Magureli, with diversions at Kalsat and Ibrail.

It is not probable that anything of importance in the way of crossing in force will take place for the next week. Whatever may be the other points at which a crossing will finally be attempted, Rustchuk seems particularly unlikely to be left unharmed, as on the possession of Rustchuk will depend the command of the railway, which is of the greatest importance to the Russians. In reference to the report which states that another crossing is confidently expected at Hirzova with a view of gaining the short-line railway running from Cernavoda to Kustendje, any attempt at an effective resistance would probably cause such an attempt in force to be abandoned, as a march through the fever-haunted Dobruja ought to be as rapid as possible.

There are two Turkish garrisons in the mouth of the river Lom, and two at the mouth of the Zaitra.

A Constantinople telegram, dated Saturday night, announces that two Turkish monitors which had been prevented from ascending the Danube by torpedoes placed off Hirzova had succeeded in extricating themselves and reaching Cernavoda, thus furnishing an additional obstacle to any Russian attempt to capture the railway from Cernavoda to Kustendje.

MINOR INCIDENTS AND RUMORS.  
Reuter's Bucharest telegram and several other accounts agree that the Danube is visibly falling. The Roumanian militia have been disbanded. The Russians attempted to cross the Danube in force between Nikopolis and Sistova on Friday, but were repulsed.

A state of siege having been proclaimed in Roumania, telegrams concerning military movements have been stopped. All railway officials are now brought under subjection to the military authorities.

A Vienna dispatch says the Russians not only intend to occupy Bulgaria, but have made all arrangements for remaining at least three years in the village or district of Adrianople.

ALARM AT THE TURKISH CAPITAL.  
FEARS OF A POPULAR OUTRAGE—THE PEACE PARTY GROWING STRONGER.

London, Monday, June 11, 1877.  
A dispatch to The Standard (pro-Turkish), dated Constantinople, June 6, and received by way of Athens, says:

"It is feared there will be a popular outbreak if bad news arrives from Asia. Arrests of Sofias, civilians, and military students take place daily. A coup d'etat for the restoration of ex-Sultan Murad is much feared. No boats are allowed to traverse the Bosphorus or Golden Horn after dark."

"The peace party grows stronger. The Grand Vizier and Saffet Pasha are very anxious to make peace before fresh complications arise. At a council held on Monday last the Sultan himself proposed to negotiate for peace. The adverse counsel of Redif Pasha, however, prevailed. But if the Asiatic campaign proves disastrous, both the Sultan and the nation will sue for peace."

## THE MONTENEGRO CONFLICT.

London, June 10, 1877.

The Montenegrins are cannonading Spuz. Mehmet Ali Pasha, commander at Novi Bazar, telegraphs as follows: "The Turks continue to advance into Montenegrin territory. They have thrown a bridge over the River Idr and then attacked the village of Androvitch, the chief place in Saponik. The Montenegrins were routed, and the village captured, whereupon five villages on the banks of the Idr submitted. Tomorrow we attack Prutina."

All Balkan telegraphs that the Montenegrins attacked Podgoritz, and were repulsed.

## WAR SCENES IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

## THE HURRY TO GET THE NAVY AND ARMY READY FOR SERVICE—THE RAID INTO CIRCASSIA—A BOLD-SPEAKING PARLIAMENT—THE DEFENDER OF BATUMI.

FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.  
CONSTANTINOPLE, May 23.—It is just one month since the great double-headed eagle dropped out of sight behind the parapet on the top of the Russian Embassy in Pera, but no great battle has yet been fought. The oldest inhabitants join with one voice in testimony that this is the wettest of May; that the Danube never was so high, and that the snow in the passes of the mountains of Ararat never lay so late unmelting. The remarkable delay in the deployment of the Russians enables the Turks to profit by the respite to make their final preparations for the war. One would have supposed that they had had time to make ready; but the actual pressure of war as a present fact was needed to make the Government use energy in its preparations. Although the fleet had been for a month before the declaration of war under orders to be ready to move any moment, after war came it had to spend a week in taking in coal before it could begin offensive operations. The same laxness has run through all the Turkish arrangements, and it is only since the outbreak of war that the Government is completing the fortifications of its advanced posts in Europe and in Asia. In fact, Ardahan is said to have fallen solely because the Krupp guns were not in position, and because the ammunition for them was yet to come. The people have been worked up into a fever of excitement again. They are satisfied that England will in the end be drawn into the war on the Turkish side, and are therefore generally well behaved toward foreigners; but, notwithstanding this, the Ministry have found it necessary to send the most stringent orders to the provinces to watch against the tendency bred in the populace to consider all foreigners in some measure the same as Russians. Some of the people are always in danger of reasoning that if it is meritorious to kill a Russian giant, it is also meritorious to kill a giant of another race—"it is all one lot." The foreigners in the interior of Turkey are very few in number aside from the American missionaries. They, knowing the language and knowing the people, will not undertake to leave their homes for the present.

The Government is anxious to prevent the undue excitement of the Moslems, and yet it finds it necessary to excite their fanaticism somewhat. So it has proclaimed the war to be a religious one ("Dihad fi sabil Allah")—a war of Islamism against infidelity—and in the same breath it has declared, on the other hand, that the war is not one of Christianity against Islamism, so that the Christians of the Empire must be regarded and treated as brothers. The Government illustrates the character of the people to which it addresses itself by making an official statement of the innocuous character of comets. "It is only a singular coincidence," says the official paper, "that a comet should have appeared at the time of the Crimean war, and again at the time of this war."

## THE TURKS IN CIRCASSIA.

The Government is making the most of the Circassian insurrection and the capture of Sukum Kaleh, on the Circassian coast. Some 10,000 or 15,000 men have been embarked for that region during the past week, and Fazl Pasha, a pretty good general, has been sent to command the expedition. The troops sent are poor material. About half of them are Circassian irregulars, whose departure from Turkey is a blessing. The Circassian coast can be conquered with some labor, for the Turkish fleet rules the Black Sea. It cannot be held, however, without the fleet, unless the Turks take Anapa, the point where the Caucasus Mountains touch the Black Sea. The Caucasus Mountains are utterly impassable, and the master of the forts at Anapa will rule the land between the mountains and the Black Sea as far as to the Georgian Valley. But even if the Turks were to have the luck or the energy to conquer the Circassian coast it would be of no practical value unless they use it for a base of operations against the great Kasek Pass. Here the wild mountain barrier is riven, and in a gorge whose sides are perpendicular walls of barren rock is the only road across the Caucasus. The railway system of Russia terminates at Vladikavkaz, north of the pass, and all the supplies for the Russian army in Armenia naturally flow through the Pass of Kasek to Tiflis. The pass is nearly a hundred miles long, and it would seriously embarrass the Russians should the Turks and their Circassian allies gain access to it. The only remaining line of communication for the Russian army is the circuitous route by the Caspian Sea. This blockade of the Pass of Kasek can only be accomplished, however, by the aid of all the mountain tribes. There is small reason to expect that the Circassian rebellion alone will be of any serious moment to the Russians, since there are hardly 75,000 of that race left in the Caucasus. Mountain diversion of the finest ships in the fleet for the bootless mission of bombarding the Russian martello towers on this useless coast is

a sore trial to the Turkish Admiral, Hobeat Pasha. He is anxious to be trying his guns on the Russian ships in the Mediterranean. His relations with the Turks are, however, not the most satisfactory. He is snubbed by all of them when they are in property, and he is in demand only when some crisis of evil stars them in the face. Hobeat Pasha was a very successful blockade runner during the war of the rebellion and naturally is too enterprising for Turkish sloths. Another Englishman in Turkish service is ex-Col. Valentine Baker, who is a high military authority, but was refused active service by the Modern bigotry of the Minister of War. He has been commissioned as brigadier-general in the Turkish service and assigned the work of organizing a constabulary force. Something has been attempted in this line already, and several Christians were enlisted for the patrol service before Col. Baker took the matter in hand. As soon, however, as they began to take the field one and another was shot by bushwhackers, and the enlistment of Christians for this service has come to an untimely end.

CHRISTIANS AND THE ARMY.  
The Christians are now to have an opportunity of "serving their country" in the army. Hitherto Constantinople has been free, by a special privilege, from the conscription as well as from taxation. This year both the conscription and taxation are to be applied in the city, and the conscription is to be applied experimentally to Christians as well as to Moslems. There is an evident dislike for the service among the Christians, but their objection to it is often frankly stated to be entirely based on grounds of personal safety. The Government will hardly let its new conscripts see the front, however. An insuperable difficulty in the Turkish mind to the employment of Christians for army service is the religious character of the service. When the Sultan appealed to the feelings of his troops as they started for the Caucasus the other day, he simply reminded them that the sword was the gate of Paradise, and that if they died they would be martyrs (shahid), or if they survived they would be saints of the sword (ghazi). It would be difficult to devise a general order for the encouragement of a Christian corps which would not sound tame and cold by the side of these fierce incentives addressed to the Moslem part of the army.

BOLD CRITICISM IN PARLIAMENT.  
In the National Assembly there is developing a race antagonism between members which the Government carefully fosters by its acts. The Assembly is doing much more in the way of independent discussion than was expected, but the division between Moslems and Christians is probably going to prevent any serious advantage arising from the institution of Parliament. Nevertheless, it is pleasant to find men who can stand up in the Assembly and tell the Government that its law of the press may more fitly be entitled a penal code, and who can rally about them a majority sufficient to vote down the obnoxious clauses of the law, one after the other. It is pleasant also in this country, where so long a silence has been enforced, to see a man set up and face the Finance Minister in the Assembly and charge home upon his employees' corruption, and carry the whole Assembly with him in the charge; or to see another man oppose the greed and selfishness of the Pashas, who call upon the people to support the treasury in this war crisis and give nothing from their own luxury. It is agreeable to see these things; but what good is to come from them after all, even if Russia does not accomplish her "sacred mission" this time? It is impossible to go into the Turkish Parliament without feeling that in its war with the Ministry it is at a disadvantage and cannot prevail. The Parliament hall is arranged like a great school-room, with straight rows of desks and seats running across the room. The desks are almost exactly modeled after the American school desks of fifteen years ago, and the members are so like schoolboys under the rule of the teacher, who sits up on the platform in front, that there seems nothing incongruous in the arrangement. The President, who takes the place of the teacher, is a despot against whose will there is no appeal, and it requires great nerve to insist on the Yeas and Nays after he has said that a measure has been adopted by the House. And even after a hard-fought battle and victory the President is sure to bring up the defeated bill again with the remark that the Ministry have made explanations in committee, and the committee has now a report to make, the result being that the bill is reported upon favorably by the committee and adopted without a ballot before any slow-moving intellect has risen to the height of calling for the Yeas and Nays again. Meantime the Sultan's benevolent order of amnesty to the Bulgarian prisoners has not been executed, and the watchful English Ambassador has had to interfere three times to save the Turkish Government from the scandal of appointing Sherif Pasha of Bulgarian renown to high office in the army. While these things are so, there may seem to be some reason for the tears Tchernyeff is said to have shed when narrating the miseries of Turkish Christians to the Emperor Alexander. The Christians of Turkey do not, however, take much stock in this pathetic scene. They say quite generally: "We will be glad to see the Turks well whipped, but let not Russia have any advantage from it, for Russia is more to be dreaded than Turkey."

OLD TIME TURKS.  
I saw a battalion of Turkish volunteers the other day which is just leaving for the Caucasus, and which has been organized by one man at his own expense. He pays, feeds, clothes, and equips the men, and will only cease his expenditure for this regiment when it actually embarks for the seat of the war. Such things do not cost so much here as in America. This man has equipped and rationed for two weeks 870 men for about \$35,000 in gold, but the money is worth more here than in America, and shows the patriotism of an old Turk. Another Turk, who is a hero in the hearts of the people, is the Baschi-Bazouk chief who has had command of the irregulars who have so far resisted the Russian attacks on Batumi. This man, Ali Pasha of Chonrouh Sou, when a boy of thirteen went with his father to take the Russian Fort St. Nicholas just over the border, during the Crimean war. The party surprised and massacred the garrison by night, having sealed the walls by means of their swords stuck into the walls for ladders. He seems to be a fit son of such a father, reveling in blood and holding his Thermopylae against the fiercest assaults. The Government is once more breathing freely since the Embassadors of the European Powers have returned and the period of displeasure which followed the breaking up of the Conference may be said to be passed. The satisfaction of the Government is however slightly incomplete since Prince Rouss, the German Ambassador, has taken possession of the Russian legation at Bujukderé, and seems altogether too much at home in that atmosphere. The plague, which broke out again at Baghdad with the return of Spring, is said to be diminishing. About 1,000 persons died from this disease in April.

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

BOSTON, Mass., June 10.—The schooner E. Kidder sailed from St. John, N. B., March 6, for Liverpool, with a cargo of seals, and has not since been heard from. It is feared she is lost.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 10.—An official report shows the city to be in an extremely healthy condition. There were only 12 deaths for the week ending last night, only three of whom were white.

## ST. LOUIS, June 10.—Judge Dillon of the United States Circuit Court has refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus in the case of the United States Marshal, John W. Smith, who is now in the custody of the United States Marshal of Colorado, who is now in the custody of the United States Marshal of Colorado.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The brig Catharine from Liverpool arrived here today, having on board two of the four men belonging to the fishing schooner Rebecca Barrett, who were picked up at sea in a small boat. The others were transferred to the schooner Mary A. Low.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—Contrary to expectation, Judge Miller of the United States Circuit Court left here yesterday for Omaha without pronouncing his opinion in the case of the United States Marshal of New York against the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—The schooner E. Kidder sailed from St. John, N. B., March 6, for Liverpool, with a cargo of seals, and has not since been heard from. It is feared she is lost.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 10.—An official report shows the city to be in an extremely healthy condition. There were only 12 deaths for the week ending last night, only three of whom were white.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The brig Catharine from Liverpool arrived here today, having on board two of the four men belonging to the fishing schooner Rebecca Barrett, who were picked up at sea in a small boat. The others were transferred to the schooner Mary A. Low.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—Contrary to expectation, Judge Miller of the United States Circuit Court left here yesterday for Omaha without pronouncing his opinion in the case of the United States Marshal of New York against the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—The schooner E. Kidder sailed from St. John, N. B., March 6, for Liverpool, with a cargo of seals, and has not since been heard from. It is feared she is lost.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 10.—An official report shows the city to be in an extremely healthy condition. There were only 12 deaths for the week ending last night, only three of whom were white.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The brig Catharine from Liverpool arrived here today, having on board two of the four men belonging to the fishing schooner Rebecca Barrett, who were picked up at sea in a small boat. The others were transferred to the schooner Mary A. Low.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—Contrary to expectation, Judge Miller of the United States Circuit Court left here yesterday for Omaha without pronouncing his opinion in the case of the United States Marshal of New York against the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—The schooner E. Kidder sailed from St. John, N. B., March 6, for Liverpool, with a cargo of seals, and has not since been heard from. It is feared she is lost.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 10.—An official report shows the city to be in an extremely healthy condition. There were only 12 deaths for the week ending last night, only three of whom were white.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The brig Catharine from Liverpool arrived here today, having on board two of the four men belonging to the fishing schooner Rebecca Barrett, who were picked up at sea in a small boat. The others were transferred to the schooner Mary A. Low.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—Contrary to expectation, Judge Miller of the United States Circuit Court left here yesterday for Omaha without pronouncing his opinion in the case of the United States Marshal of New York against the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—The schooner E. Kidder sailed from St. John, N. B., March 6, for Liverpool, with a cargo of seals, and has not since been heard from. It is feared she is lost.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 10.—An official report shows the city to be in an extremely healthy condition. There were only 12 deaths for the week ending last night, only three of whom were white.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The brig Catharine from Liverpool arrived here today, having on board two of the four men belonging to the fishing schooner Rebecca Barrett, who were picked up at sea in a small boat. The others were transferred to the schooner Mary A. Low.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—Contrary to expectation, Judge Miller of the United States Circuit Court left here yesterday for Omaha without pronouncing his opinion in the case of the United States Marshal of New York against the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—The schooner E. Kidder sailed from St. John, N. B., March 6, for Liverpool, with a cargo of seals, and has not since been heard from. It is feared she is lost.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 10.—An official report shows the city to be in an extremely healthy condition. There were only 12 deaths for the week ending last night, only three of whom were white.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The brig Catharine from Liverpool arrived here today, having on board two of the four men belonging to the fishing schooner Rebecca Barrett, who were picked up at sea in a small boat. The others were transferred to the schooner Mary A. Low.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—Contrary to expectation, Judge Miller of the United States Circuit Court left here yesterday for Omaha without pronouncing his opinion in the case of the United States Marshal of New York against the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—The schooner E. Kidder sailed from St. John, N. B., March 6, for Liverpool, with a cargo of seals, and has not since been heard from. It is feared she is lost.

## FRANCIS MURPHY'S REVIVAL.

## TEMPERANCE IN SOUTHERN NEW-YORK.

## THE SUCCESSFUL MEETINGS IN HORNELLSVILLE, WATKINS, AND ELIMRA—THE MURPHY PLEDGE SIGNED BY THOUSANDS—ZEAL OF THE CONVERTS—ACTIVE WORK IN THE VILLAGES.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.)

ELIMRA, June 9.—The temperance revival began in this city late in March. Francis Murphy, the new apostle of total abstinence, had been at work in Pittsburgh and Allegheny City during the Fall and Winter, and had met with wonderful success. Thousands of men had signed his pledge and kept it, and he had sent forth scores of his enthusiastic converts into the neighboring towns and villages of Western Pennsylvania and New-York to proclaim his motto, "With malice toward none and charity for all," and to persuade men to stop drinking and to stop selling intoxicating liquors. Some time in March this new gospel of temperance began to be preached in Hornellsville, one of the most important places west of this on the Erie Railway, and having rather an unfavorable reputation for the great number of its drinking saloons and the liberal patronage they received, especially from that class of men who gather about railway stops.

Public sentiment in Hornellsville seemed to be just ripe for widespread temperance reform last Spring. There had just been a remarkable revival of religion there in many of the churches, and hundreds of hardened characters had been converted. With the natural zeal of new converts they were ready to enter upon any good work by which they could demonstrate the earnestness of their desire to advance the cause of religion. The temperance revival furnished just such an opportunity, and to use the words of the reformers, "the thing started easier" in Hornellsville than in many other places. But the Murphy movement there has not been sustained by professing Christians alone. Some of the earliest converts were men of the world, who were not reached by the religious revival, and they have been none the less zealous and successful in their labors in the cause of total abstinence. Notable among this latter class is the Hon. Horace Bemis, one of the most prominent lawyers of this section of the State, once a member of the Assembly, and now President of the Temperance Union at Hornellsville. He is known throughout this region as "Elder" Bemis, and before he signed the pledge in one of the early temperance meetings in the town where he lives is reported to have been rather a hard drinker. He now devotes his evenings and any time he can spare from his profession to the Murphy movement, and, being a very effective speaker, has been one of the most successful temperance orators in the whole southern tier of counties.

Watkins is another town in which the temperance revival began before any meetings were held in Elimra. The movement seems to have been almost spontaneous there, having been started by residents of the town, and to have spread with wonderful rapidity. A larger percentage of the people seem to have signed the pledge than in any place in this vicinity of equal population. Many of the Watkins reformers have also been very successful speakers in the surrounding country.

The fame of Francis Murphy's success in Pittsburgh and vicinity, the revivals at Hornellsville, Watkins, and other places, and a desire to save thousands of young men in this city who were either just forming the habit of drinking or had already in a measure become enslaved by it, induced some of the clergy of Elimra, the most active of whom was the Rev. Dr. W. E. Knox, to invite Mr. Murphy to come here. His engagement to go to Philadelphia prevented him from accepting this invitation, but he recommended two young men who had been reclaimed from drunkenness through his efforts in Pittsburgh and who had already been at work in Mendville and Union City. One of these, Mr. Eedes Robinson, met with great success here, and has remained during most of the time since the first of April. After holding a few smaller meetings, at which some signatures to the pledge were obtained, a large meeting was called at the Opera House on Sunday evening, at which addresses were made by ex-Congressman H. Boardman Smith, Mr. Robinson, Dr. Knox, and other clergymen and influential citizens. Public interest in the movement was proved by a crowded and attentive house, and when the people were invited to come forward and sign the pledge, one of the first to do so was Col. Luther Caldwell, proprietor of the Rathbun House, the principal hotel in the city. He was also induced to go upon the platform and say a few words, and from that moment has been one of the most devoted and earnest of the reformers.

The revival in Elimra seems to have dated from that meeting. Col. Caldwell's example was followed by hundreds and thousands of others, some of whom were the hardest drinkers in the city and who had before resisted every appeal of their friends. Among the converts there were also discovered an unusual number of effective speakers who have been sent as missionaries into almost every school district of this and adjoining counties in New-York and Pennsylvania. In this city there are already about 7,000 names on the temperance roll, and in some of the country towns the reform has become so popular that it is difficult to find a man or a boy who has not signed the pledge.

Of the Elimra converts, several have already won by their labors more than a local reputation. Col. Caldwell spoke at a meeting in this city on the next evening after signing the pledge, and on the succeeding night started the revival at Corning, where, to his own amazement and that of the temperance people of Corning, he secured more than 300 signatures to the pledge at the first meeting. The Temperance Union at Corning now numbers about 3,000 members. At Waterville he had a similar experience. The temperance people there were a good deal discouraged, for every effort to make the movement popular or to induce any who were in the habit of drinking to sign the pledge had utterly failed. About 200 signed the pledge at Col. Caldwell's first meeting there. Another Elimra convert is "Billy" Maxwell. He has been a drunkard for forty years, and long ago sank so low that no one who knew him imagined it possible that he could be saved. He enlisted in the Union Army during the war, but was good for nothing as a soldier, and since then he has been a vagabond, sometimes in jail and often in the gutter. He signed the pledge and immediately went upon the platform. Without very great intellectual resources, Mr. Maxwell, by his sparkling wit and irrepressible humor, as well as by his earnestness and pathos, gains a wonderful influence over his audiences wherever he speaks.

I must reserve a description of the methods adopted by Mr. Murphy, and so successfully copied by his followers, as well as some account of the results of the movement, for another letter.

Z. L. W.

## HARVARD UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS FOR WOMEN.

The Harvard examinations for women in this city began, under the superintendence of Prof. Child of Harvard, on Wednesday morning, May 30, and were continued in morning and afternoon sessions until Wednesday morning, June 6. These examinations, which were held this year for the first time in New-York, have been held annually since 1874, and will hereafter be held annually in Boston and New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The examinations for women in this city began, under the superintendence of Prof. Child of Harvard, on Wednesday morning, May 30, and were continued in morning and afternoon sessions until Wednesday morning, June 6. These examinations, which were held this year for the first time in New-York, have been held annually since 1874, and will hereafter be held annually in Boston and New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The examinations for women in this city began, under the superintendence of Prof. Child of Harvard, on Wednesday morning, May 30, and were continued in morning and afternoon sessions until Wednesday morning, June 6. These examinations, which were held this year for the first time in New-York, have been held annually since 1874, and will hereafter be held annually in Boston and New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The examinations for women in this city began, under the superintendence of Prof. Child of Harvard, on Wednesday morning, May 30, and were continued in morning and afternoon sessions until Wednesday morning, June 6. These examinations, which were held this year for the first time in New-York, have been held annually since 1874, and will hereafter be held annually in Boston and New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The examinations for women in this city began, under the superintendence of Prof. Child of Harvard, on Wednesday morning, May 30, and were continued in morning and afternoon sessions until Wednesday morning, June 6. These examinations, which were held this year for the first time in New-York, have been held annually since 1874, and will hereafter be held annually in Boston and New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The examinations for women in this city began, under the superintendence of Prof. Child of Harvard, on Wednesday morning, May 30, and were continued in morning and afternoon sessions until Wednesday morning, June 6. These examinations, which were held this year for the first time in New-York, have been held annually since 1874, and will hereafter be held annually in Boston and New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The examinations for women in this city began, under the superintendence of Prof. Child of Harvard, on Wednesday morning, May 30, and were continued in morning and afternoon sessions until Wednesday morning, June 6. These examinations, which were held this year for the first time in New-York, have been held annually since 1874, and will hereafter be held annually in Boston and New-York.

their successors to guard against such deficiencies. The increasing number of candidates for the year, and the numerous letters of interest and inquiry received by the secretary of the New-York local committee seem to guarantee the permanence of these examinations. The advertisement of the committee for the examinations of 1878 will be found in another column.

## THE WEST POINT ACADEMY.

## A QUIET SATURDAY AND A RAINY SUNDAY—THE COURSE OF STUDY—MR. BANNING'S CONVERSION—A SURPLUS OF CADETS.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.)

WEST POINT, June 10.—A rainy Sunday at West Point is a real misfortune, and every one rose this morning and looked out upon a gray sky and a foggy river with a sense of personal injury. The rain itself, however, held off for long enough to allow a large audience to gather in the chapel, where the Rev. Dr. Forsyth, chaplain at the post, delivered a semi-baccalaureate discourse. He urged the cadets to "do with diligence whatever their hands find to do," and endeavored to impress them with the true dignity of work as the basis of respectability and happiness. Saturday was a rather quiet day, except in so far as the hundreds of newly-arrived guests, including the Brooklyn school teachers, made gay the hotel piazzas and the academic shades. There was no drill, but the afternoon parade, which even the oldest cadets had never seen, was a very picturesque affair. In the evening an informal hop at the hotel enabled the cadets to practice for the ball next Wednesday evening.

The full Board of Visitors has listened to the reports of the committees, and after some discussion, which resulted in certain modifications, adopted them. The summary in Saturday's TRIBUNE gave the main points of all the important reports except that of the Committee on the Course of Study. This committee, recognizing the indispensability of any considered change, recommends the appointment by act of Congress of a commission representing three elements, the Academic Board, the graduates of the institution, and civilians familiar with general education, whose duty it shall be to review and report upon the course of study. The committee thinks that such a commission, which will need to inform itself accurately on the history of the Academy, its end and object, and its present condition, should be appointed as soon as possible, and should sit at West Point during the next summer. Mr. Banning was not here to vote on the report, having gone to New-York on Friday evening and thence home. His brief stay, however, he developed such an ardent love for the Academy as surprised himself, and he has gone away pledged to vote for the appropriations recommended.

The exclamation of Lord Paget, after watching the parade last Thursday evening, "You ought to send out 3,000 men a year from this institution," expresses in rather exaggerated form the conviction of many persons now staying at the Point. A prominent member of the Board of Visitors would be glad to have three or four times as many yearly appointments as are now made. He says that the influence of a military education, which would thus be exerted through the country would bring, in practical results, a liberal return for the money invested by the Government. Upon their graduation, a number of cadets equal to the number of vacancies in the army should receive commissions, and the selections should be made according to standing. By thus appealing to the pride and ambition of the cadets, the standard of scholarship would be permanently raised. In this connection it may be remarked that there is no little doubt as to what will be done with some of the 70 graduates of the present year, the largest ever graduated. It is not thought that any one will be "found," as it is called, that is, found deficient, and it is stated that there are not 70 vacancies to be filled. There is no statute binding the Government to commission a cadet upon